

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

INFORMATION LETTER

PUBLICATION OR REPRODUCTION NOT PERMITTED

No. 536

Washington, D. C.

February 2, 1935

ATTITUDE OF COOPERATIVE COUNCIL ON LABELING

The National Cooperative Council, a conference body of farmers' cooperative business organizations, at its annual meeting on January 10 unanimously adopted the following resolution recommending that the system of labeling required for processed or unprocessed farm products be that system which is acceptable to the particular industry involved:

Resolved, The wide variation in the qualities of different farm products precludes the adoption of a single set of standards for the labeling of any such product or group of products which adequately will describe that product, or that group of products and give necessary protection to the consumers. It is recommended, therefore, that the system of labeling required respecting farm products, both processed and unprocessed, under any code, license or marketing agreement shall be that system which is acceptable to the particular industry involved.

FROST AND FREEZE DAMAGE IN SOUTHERN STATES

The following information on the recent freeze damage in the southern states—Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas—has been received by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics from truck and fruit crop estimators in those states.

ALABAMA.—It is estimated that about 95 per cent of the intended cabbage acreage had been set in the fields at the time of the freeze and that about 75 per cent of the plants already set were killed. The 25 per cent surviving consists mostly of the last cabbage set during the ten days preceding the freezes. Growers hope that some of their largest cabbage, planted in early December, may survive, provided the buds and center stems were not frozen. In some of these older fields, however, the percentage not frozen may be so small as to make it unprofitable to work them.

Growers have plants still in beds sufficient to replace about 50 per cent of plants lost. The extent of further replacement with purchased plants can not be accurately determined at this date.

Reports on cabbage acreage in the Alabama commercial area prior to the freezes of January 22 to 25 were that the acreage this season would be about 35 per cent less than the acreage grown last season. Estimates now are that the reduction will be more than that.

MISSISSIPPI.—Only a small percentage of the cabbage plants had been set in the fields. The plants already set were killed, but this loss should not reduce intended acreage as surplus plants are grown each year. Some replanting of tomatoes in hot beds will be necessary. Very little of the green pea acreage had been planted.

CALIFORNIA.—There was very little damage to vegetables from frost in California. A small acreage of winter peas in Imperial Valley was hit, but there was practically no damage to the spring acreage which will be available in another two weeks. Peas in the southern coastal counties were past their peak of production and, while there was some spotted damage, the quality was poor to start with. There was probably more injury from rain than from frost. Spring peas are generally in good condition. Imperial tomatoes were not yet thinned and damage was confined to a setback due to the low temperatures.

Frost damage to Navel oranges and to grapefruit on January 20th was slight, if any.

FLORIDA.—Florida crops were apparently uninjured by frost. Cold winds the last few days probably cut bean yields 25 to 30 per cent in the Everglades and Pompano sections.

LOUISIANA.—Tender vegetables, such as lettuce, radishes, cauliflower, and broccoli were mostly destroyed by recent freeze. Other truck crops, such as spinach, shallots, carrots, turnips, parsley, beets, collards, and young cabbage, were very badly damaged. Strawberries were not appreciably hurt.

TEXAS.—A severe cold wave covered Texas during January 21 and 22, resulting in very heavy damage to the commercial vegetable crops of the state. Official minimum temperatures for the following stations were reported: San Antonio 20, Austin 18, Corpus Christi 26, Alice 21, Houston 16, Falfurrias 20, Harlingen 25, Mission 23, Brownsville 26, Laredo 20, Dilley 20, Carrizo Springs 23.

Temperatures moderated rapidly following the cold wave with clear skies, which apparently augmented the damage from the freeze. The following resume of damage is based upon field investigations, together with reports from growers and other interested persons. The estimated per cent damage given in this report relates to the portion of the crop remaining unharvested at the time of the freeze.

Beans: All beans that were up were killed, and some seed in the ground was lost. The crop will be replanted, but the Lower Valley acreage may be less than originally intended.

Beets: Practically all tops were frozen to the ground. Young beets apparently are killed. Beets having thickened roots may come back and make some tonnage. Acreage loss is reported at about 65 per cent. Some acreage will be replanted.

Cabbage: Loss in the Corpus Christi area was nearly 100 per cent, except that some tonnage is being salvaged from fields that had matured heads prior to the freeze. It is extremely doubtful that any appreciable amount of young cabbage plants will come through and make a crop. Loss of tonnage in the Lower Rio Grande Valley will probably run close to 75 per cent. Growers are actively harvesting mature heads and when these are gone the tonnage available for marketing will be very light. Recovery of young cabbage plants is still uncertain, but it seems likely that a very large percentage of the late planted fields is completely lost. The amount of cabbage left in the miscellaneous counties outside the two foregoing areas is negligible.

Carrots: Damage is variable, according to age of plants. Tops were damaged in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, but acreage loss will be light. Plants should rapidly outgrow damage and soon be ready for harvesting. The Corpus Christi crop was cut back severely, as much of the acreage was planted late. Acreage loss outside of the Valley may run as much as 50

per cent. Average yields on the remaining acreage doubtless will be materially reduced.

Corn: All corn that was up in the Lower Rio Grande Valley was killed, but the crop will be replanted.

Onions: In south Texas tops were cut back in most instances, but very little, if any, acreage loss is expected. It is believed that maturity may be delayed, quality adversely affected, yields reduced, and possibly in some instances stands will be thinned slightly.

A considerable acreage of plants had already been transplanted to the fields in the north Texas area, and most of these plants were lost. With south Texas onion plants somewhat damaged, there is a possibility that the ultimate north Texas acreage may be below early intentions. It is indicated, however, that growers in the northern part of the state will replace lost plants in so far as possible. The tops of onions grown for sale as plants were killed back and some loss occurred, but it is believed that a large per cent will grow out and be suitable for transplanting.

Spinach: Severely cut back in all areas. While the actual acreage loss may not run high, yields will be greatly reduced. It will be February 10, or later, before any appreciable tonnage will be ready for harvesting, and the outlook is for a light tonnage during February. Growers report the loss of tonnage at about 55 per cent.

Strawberries: All blooms and all fruit were killed. Some damage was done to plants. It will be about March 1 before fruit will be available for harvesting. Yields will be light.

Tomatoes: Practically all of the tomatoes up in the Lower Rio Grande Valley were killed. Growers will replant actively, but the acreage will be below original intentions and the crop will be somewhat delayed. In other areas of the state there was a considerable loss of plants in hotbeds and cold-frames, but these will be replaced with no loss in prospective acreage and practically no loss in time of maturity.

Miscellaneous winter vegetables in Texas, such as broccoli, turnips, mustard, radishes, and English peas were largely destroyed.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKET COMPETITION

The statistical position of the major canned vegetables has been strengthened to some extent by the decline in shipments of fresh vegetables due to the recent freeze in Florida and Texas.

Shipments of fresh spinach appear to have been affected most by the frost damage. During the week ending January 19, 427 cars of spinach were shipped, whereas during the week ending January 26 only 39 cars were shipped. Green pea and snap and lima bean shipments were slightly larger during the week ending January 26, but the shipments of all other fresh vegetables competing with canned were very much smaller the past week than during the week preceding.

In connection with this decreased competition from fresh vegetables, it is interesting to note that stocks of canned vegetables in distributors' hands are in most instances smaller than a year ago. This fact leads to the conclusion that the record shipments of canned foods from canners to distributors during

the last few months have been moving into consumption instead of piling up in distributors' warehouses.

Thus stocks of the major canned vegetables in both canners' and wholesalers' hands are smaller than a year ago, and because of the recent frost damage to winter vegetables, shipments of fresh vegetables that compete with the sale of canned are considerably smaller than those of a year ago.

Carlot shipments of fruit and vegetables as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture

Commodity	Week ending	Week ending	Total for season	
	Jan. 10 1935	Jan. 26 1935	1935	1934
Beans, snap and lima	9	22	345	1,526
Tomatoes	6	3	171	25,043
Green peas	61	63	112	232
Spinach	427	30	362	2,177
All other vegetables:				
Domestic—				
Competing directly	4,195	3,522	4,061	119,449
Competing indirectly	71	71	59	12,488
Imports—				
Competing directly	280	200	176	1,691
Competing indirectly	46	30	40	616
Fruits:				
Citrus, domestic	3,462	3,303	3,484	46,111
Imports	2	8	11	97
Others, domestic	58	141	232	16,718
Index of fresh vegetables prices	80	80		13,954
Index of canned vegetables prices	92	92		

QUARTERLY CANNED FOODS STOCK REPORT

The representative groups of canners reporting stocks of seven principal canned food items to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show lighter holdings on January 1, 1935, than on the same date a year ago. Canned pears were the exception, being larger by nearly one-half. Stocks of the other six items ranged from a fractional decline in the case of tomatoes to a decline of 51 per cent in the case of corn.

Distributors' holdings of the seven items combined were larger than on October 1, 1934, by 15 per cent. As compared with January 1 a year ago, stocks in distributors' hands were 6 per cent smaller on January 1, 1935.

The figures in this survey are based on reports from the same firms for January 1, 1935, October 1, 1934, and January 1, 1934. They are not total stocks for any item, but are comparative in that they represent the change in holdings based upon a cross section of the canners and of the distributors and are therefore representative of conditions in the industry and trade. Comparisons may not be made between the different products in canners' hands, due to varying percentages of the total packs represented by the reporting groups. The distributor

group includes so-called "second hands," that is, wholesale grocers, centrally owned and voluntary chains, etc. It does not include retail stocks.

COMPARISON OF STOCKS OF SEVEN CANNED FOODS IN REPRESENTATIVE CANNERS' HANDS

(Based on reports from the same firms for each date)

Commodity	No. Firms reporting	Representative stocks sold and unsold			Per cent comparison Jan. 1, 1935, and Jan. 1, 1934
		Jan. 1, 1935 Cases	Oct. 1, 1934 Cases	Jan. 1, 1934 Cases	
Peas	132	2,087,832	3,880,356	2,880,050	-28
Corn	156	2,460,852	4,036,225	5,004,252	-51
Tomatoes	244	3,080,374	a 111,450	3,101,155	b
Green and wax beans	180	1,921,800	2,480,511	2,000,970	-8
Peaches	61	3,281,210	4,470,557	4,318,117	-24
Pears	60	2,395,470	2,707,372	1,615,440	+48
Pineapples	6	2,538,018	3,430,410	3,055,484	-17

a Does not include any 1935 pack prior to October 1.

b No change.

COMPARISON OF STOCKS OF SEVEN CANNED FOODS IN HAND OF 437 WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS

(Based on reports from the same firms for each date)

Commodity	Representative stocks		Per cent comparison	
	Jan. 1, 1935 Cases	Jan. 1, 1934 Cases	Jan. 1, 1935 with— Jan. 1, 1934	Jan. 1, 1933 Jan. 1, 1934
Peas	1,350,326	1,290,165	+ 5	+20
Corn	1,275,883	1,445,655	-12	+10
Tomatoes	1,554,571	2,000,958	-26	+10
Green and wax beans	623,228	602,340	+ 3	+16
Peaches	842,842	606,944	+26	+ 2
Pears	297,579	342,207	-13	+48
Pineapples	611,106	553,743	+10	+34
Total, seven items	6,555,535	6,998,012	- 6	+16

Commodity	Representative stocks		Per cent change	
	Jan. 1, 1935 Cases	Oct. 1, 1934 Cases	Oct. 1, 1934, to Jan. 1, 1935	Oct. 1, 1933, to Jan. 1, 1934
Peas	1,350,326	1,426,437	- 5	- 6
Corn	1,275,883	976,763	+31	+ 8
Tomatoes	1,554,571	1,080,875	+43	+101
Green and wax beans	623,228	584,511	+ 7	+ 2
Peaches	842,842	773,107	+ 9	+ 20
Pears	297,579	237,515	+25	+140
Pineapples	611,106	573,175	+ 7	- 8
Total, seven items	6,555,535	5,601,383	+15	+ 24

ALASKAN CANNED SALMON INDUSTRY SEEKS EXEMPTION FROM CAN MANUFACTURING CODE

The Code Authority for the canned salmon industry, on behalf of the members of the industry located in Alaska, has made application to the National Industrial Recovery Board for exemption from all provisions of the can manufacturers' code, insofar as it applies to the Alaskan salmon packers manufacturing cans for their own use as an incident of their salmon canning operations.

FOUR INDUSTRIES APPLY FOR INCLUSION UNDER MASTER GROCERY MANUFACTURING CODE

The baking powder, food desserts, dessicated cocoanut, and chicken packing industries have applied for inclusion under the master code for the grocery manufacturing industry, the National Recovery Administration has announced. Each industry has asked that some modifications of the basic code be permitted, to meet the particular situation obtaining.

The condiment sauce, potato chip and household cleanser industries had previously applied to be included under the basic code.

FROZEN AND PRESERVED FRUITS IN COLD STORAGE

	Jan. 1, 1935	Jan. 1, 1934	Five-year average
Apples:			
Barrels	678,000	797,000	1,366,000
Boxes	15,032,000	11,857,000	14,303,000
Baskets	8,983,000	7,388,000	7,538,000
Pears:			
Boxes	803,000	844,000	1,115,000
Baskets	42,000	103,000	74,000
Frozen and preserved fruits (pounds)	62,823,000	59,926,000	71,323,000

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF CANNED MILK

	1935 Pounds	1934 Pounds	Change Per cent
Manufacturers' stocks (case goods), Jan. 1:			
Evaporated (34 firms)	151,220,228	210,400,804	-28.13
Condensed (8 firms)	10,515,928 (1934)	9,136,525 (1933)	+15.10
Total production, December:			
Evaporated (33 firms)	89,645,035	81,059,670	+10.59
Condensed (7 firms)	4,103,726	4,445,700	-7.00

PACK OF TOMATO JUICE

The pack of tomato juice in 1934, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics, amounted to 5,703,920 cases of all sizes of containers. The pack in 1933, as reported by the U. S. Census Bureau, was 4,170,794 cases. The Association's 1934 pack statistics have been revised to include final data for that year which were not available at the time the preliminary report on the tomato juice pack was first announced. The following table shows the final pack by states:

State	1933 Cases	1934 Cases
New York	204,527	635,423
New Jersey and Pennsylvania	a	1,475,629
Maryland	a	300,407
Delaware	a	314,070
Ohio	207,027	51,470
Indiana	1,137,741	1,065,586
California	386,007	1,014,508
Other states	2,175,492	248,827
Total	4,170,794	5,703,920

a Included in "Other states."

1934 LIMA BEAN PACK

The pack of green lima beans in 1934 amounted to 1,280,812 cases of all sizes of containers, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. These figures do not include the pack of soaked lima beans.

Statistics on the stocks of canned lima beans in canners' hands on January 1 show that about one-third of the pack remained unsold on that date, the stocks being 447,909 cases.

The pack, by states, in 1934, was as follows:

State	Actual cases	Standard cases
Delaware	357,701	309,802
Maryland	275,500	285,441
Pennsylvania and New Jersey	29,040	30,190
Ohio	30,581	31,000
Michigan	186,224	188,187
Wisconsin	13,734	13,926
Other states	387,000	400,597
Total	1,280,812	1,319,203

Stocks of canned fresh lima beans in canners' hands on January 1, 1935, are given below, by size of containers:

Size of can	Cases
No. 1 (48 to case)	16,849
No. 2 (24 to case)	377,823
No. 10 (6 to case)	45,157
Miscellaneous	8,080
Total	447,909

CODE APPROVED FOR PACIFIC COAST DRIED FRUIT INDUSTRY

The National Industrial Recovery Board, on January 29, 1935, announced approval of a code of fair competition for the Pacific Coast dried fruit industry, engaged in the packing of dried prunes, raisins, peaches, apricots, apples, figs and pears.

The code provides for a basic 40-hour week, with the following exceptions: employes in packing houses or receiving stations in towns of less than 2,500 employing not more than 3 persons, may work 48 hours per week averaged over any two-week period; watchmen 56 hours per week; chauffeurs, deliverymen and their helpers 48 hours per week; engineers and firemen 48 hours per week and 9 hours per day; and during periods of peak volume shipments, not to exceed 14 weeks in each year, employes otherwise limited to 40 hours per week may work 48 hours. Provision is also made for emergency maintenance and repair work.

A minimum hourly rate of 40 cents is established, but employes doing certain specified types of light work may be paid 33 1/3 cents per hour. In the states of Washington, Oregon

and Idaho employees may be paid not less than 5 cents per hour below the established minimum.

The code becomes effective on Tuesday, February 5.

THE 1934 BEET PACK

Reports from beet packers to the Association's Division of Statistics show that 1,801,764 cases, all sizes, of beets were packed by the 152 canners known to be packing beets during the calendar year 1934. A few firms will not have finished their season's pack until late winter. The following table includes the beets packed by those firms to December 31, 1934, and the 1933 pack is shown for comparative purposes.

State	1933		1934	
	Actual cases	Standard cases	Actual cases	Standard cases
California	22,920	25,917	25,081	26,378
Colorado	10,648	11,268	18,441	22,212
Indiana	8,490	8,744	31,261	35,729
Maryland	11,587	14,056	26,923	30,414
Michigan	36,927	45,532	152,312	184,490
New Jersey	26,444	31,713	36,507	45,464
New York	451,638	535,980	682,798	842,906
Tennessee	23,105	27,621	32,280	36,643
Washington and Oregon	90,482	102,480	96,837	109,437
Wisconsin	305,410	392,507	653,808	811,010
Other states	18,062	19,852	42,907	51,332
Total	1,005,773	1,215,679	1,801,764	2,196,116

The pack in different sizes of containers in 1934 was as follows:

Size of can	1933 Cases	1934 Cases
48 No. 1E	20,063	17,849
24 No. 2	502,615	733,621
24 No. 2½	306,500	607,706
24 No. 3	3,093	3,211
6 No. 10	164,243	343,888
48 8 oz.	8,824	15,874
Miscellaneous	435	79,615
Total	1,005,773	1,801,764

PROGRESS OF SHRIMP PACK

The total pack of shrimp during the week ended January 23, 1935, amounted to 6,821 cases, making a total of 811,944 cases since August 2, 1934, as compared with a pack of 8,536 cases during the week of January 24, 1934, and 657,778 cases from August 3, 1933 to that date, according to a report of the Shrimp Section of the National Canners Association.

ASKS INVESTIGATION OF FISHERY PRODUCTS COSTS

A resolution (H. Res. 80) directing the U. S. Tariff Commission to investigate the differences in cost of production, in the United States and foreign countries, of fresh, frozen and

canned fish, fish meal, and fish oil and by-products, has been introduced by Representative Kramer of California.

THE 1934 SPINACH PACK

The 1934 spinach pack, including both spring and fall pack, amounted to 2,909,248 cases of all sizes of containers, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. The following table shows the pack by states:

State	Total pack Actual cases
California a	1,993,456
Maryland and Delaware	365,172
Missouri and Arkansas	205,203
Texas and Oklahoma	111,229
New York	96,900
Mid-west states	86,147
Other Southern states	15,385
All other states	35,756
Total	2,909,248

a From published report of Cannery League of California.

CANNED FOOD EXPORTS IN 1934

Exports of canned meats, vegetables, fruits and fish, as a whole, were greater in 1934 than in 1933, according to figures compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce. The following table furnishes statistics on exports of these groups and the principal items included in them.

Articles	1933		1934	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Canned meats, total	13,498,732	\$2,982,329	16,377,812	\$5,200,307
Beef	1,201,580	280,411	2,400,005	811,822
Pork	10,847,234	2,414,185	11,074,054	4,026,188
Sausage	921,511	192,124	1,370,972	311,293
Other	528,308	80,609	832,521	150,004
Canned vegetables, total	30,370,377	2,532,700	33,343,244	3,286,863
Asparagus	15,724,726	1,580,984	18,320,700	2,158,383
Baked beans, and pork and beans	4,020,451	174,111	4,162,831	226,921
Corn	1,748,700	117,962	1,772,447	132,328
Peas	2,520,264	193,405	3,006,240	248,332
Soups	1,180,305	120,785	1,802,811	196,730
Tomatoes	3,160,051	181,583	1,770,649	115,414
Other	2,009,700	154,870	2,507,566	208,755
Condensed milk	4,724,582	500,217	8,202,000	1,014,301
Evaporated milk	32,365,212	1,930,950	38,006,950	2,385,373
Canned fruits, total	206,251,443	17,131,352	230,194,504	17,308,947
Apple and applesauce	12,341,553	475,785	10,676,564	437,137
Apricots	22,947,901	1,380,711	12,600,823	976,838
Berries, other	557,265	40,533	525,130	58,768
Cherries	805,409	92,337	1,413,281	182,017
Fruits for salad	33,627,780	3,243,116	33,786,039	3,471,204
Grapefruit	23,267,199	1,229,558	28,160,904	1,577,650
Loganberries	4,888,936	327,744	4,294,230	329,395
Peaches	73,983,226	4,166,000	59,400,507	3,922,511
Pears	70,748,912	4,358,574	64,025,455	4,365,936
Pineapple	20,423,802	1,567,107	20,385,059	1,631,595
Prunes	828,363	73,354	839,472	85,252
Other	1,890,947	161,767	2,937,531	241,945
Salmon	26,539,379	3,289,924	49,065,590	6,076,178
Sardines	25,641,205	1,380,680	35,003,053	1,933,681
Mackerel	1,968,982	93,071	5,225,856	222,599
Shellfish	3,481,792	512,632	4,000,702	652,243

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEES ANNOUNCED

Last week's Information Letter contained a partial list of the standing committees of the National Cannery Association for the current year. Following is the personnel of the other standing committees as appointed by President Howard A. Orr:

ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEE

NEW ENGLAND STATES

John L. Baxter, Brunswick, Me.,
Chairman.
Henry B. Bird, Rockland, Me.
C. L. Keene, West Poland, Me.

MARYLAND, NEW JERSEY, DELAWARE
AND VIRGINIA

Ralph O. Dulany, Fruitland, Md.
Chairman.
Hervey P. Hall, Smyrna, Del.
F. Hall Wrightson, Easton, Md.

ILLINOIS, IOWA, NEBRASKA AND OREGON
TERRITORY

Robert Dickinson, Eureka, Ill., *Chairman.*
Guy E. Pollock, Marshalltown, Iowa.
R. L. Carpenter, Paragould, Ark.

UTAH, MONTANA, COLORADO AND IDAHO

K. K. Mayer, Brighton, Colo., *Chairman.*
Herbert Barnes, Kaysville, Utah.

NEW YORK

Howard M. Lum, Sodus, N. Y., *Chairman.*
Roy W. Hemingway, Auburn, N. Y.
Laurence Meulendyke, Rochester, N. Y.

OHIO, INDIANA, TENNESSEE, AND
KENTUCKY

W. W. Wilder, Clyde, Ohio, *Chairman.*
Bert Powers, Gaston, Ind.
James Stoops, Van Wert, Ohio.

WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, NORTH AND
SOUTH DAKOTA

C. A. Yunker, Markesan, Wis., *Chairman.*
F. W. Douthitt, Ortonville, Minn.
J. J. Wittenburg, Cedarburg, Wis.

CONFERENCE WITH DISTRIBUTORS

Frank Gerber, Fremont, Mich., *Chairman.*

R. M. Barthold, San Francisco, Calif.
H. L. Cannon, Bridgeville, Del.
Elmer E. Chase, San Jose, Calif.
E. B. Cosgrove, LeSueur, Minn.
Guy L. Webster, Cheriton, Va.
Ralph Kemp, Frankfort, Ind.
H. E. MacConaughy, San Francisco, Calif.
B. E. Maling, Hillsboro, Oreg.
Harry McCartney, Tampa, Fla.
L. A. Sears, Warrensburg, Ill.
W. B. Stokely, Jr., Indianapolis, Ind.
E. F. Trego, Hoopeston, Ill.
F. A. Wilder, Santa Clara, Calif.

CONTACT-PROTECTIVE PLAN

Frank Gerber, Fremont, Mich.
F. A. Harding, Watertown, Mass.
M. C. Hutchinson, Fennville, Mich.

HOME ECONOMICS

Fred B. Childs, Chicago, Ill., *Chairman.*

E. B. Cosgrove, LeSueur, Minn.
Marc C. Hutchinson, Fennville, Mich.
Albert M. Lester, San Francisco, Calif.
E. S. Thorne, Geneva, N. Y.

RESOLUTIONS

E. E. Chase, Jr., San Jose, Calif., *Chairman.*

John L. Baxter, Brunswick, Me.
Richard Dickinson, Jr., Eureka, Ill.
Dan Gerber, Fremont, Mich.
J. O. Holt, Eugene, Oreg.
Howard M. Lum, Sodus, N. Y.
Preston McKinney, San Francisco, Calif.
Chas. S. Morrill, Portland, Me.
L. H. Rimmer, Milford, Ill.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

James McGowan, Jr., Camden, N. J., *Chairman.*

H. A. Baker, New York, N. Y.
John L. Baxter, Brunswick, Me.
F. C. Blanck, U. S. Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Washington, D. C.
Elmer E. Chase, San Jose, Calif.
J. D. Dole, Honolulu, T. H.
Ralph O. Dulany, Fruitland, Md.
Wm. H. Harrison, Chicago, Ill.

Wm. McEwing, South Haven, Mich.	Ralph Polk, Jr., Haines City, Fla.
Fred L. Monnet, Santa Clara, Calif.	L. M. Tolman, Chicago, Ill.
B. C. Olney, Rochester, N. Y.	E. S. Thorne, Geneva, N. Y.
Leonard E. Wood, San Francisco, Calif.	

SEEDSMEN'S CONFERENCE

L. Meulendyke, Rochester, N. Y., <i>Chairman</i> .
John L. Baxter, Brunswick, Me.
Henry P. Taylor, Walkerton, Va.

SIMPLIFICATION OF CONTAINERS

F. A. Wilder, Santa Clara, Calif., <i>Chairman</i> .
H. A. Baker, New York, N. Y.
Ralph Kemp, Frankfort, Ind.
H. L. Cannon, Bridgeville, Del.
Sid J. Steele, Chicago, Ill.

AUSTRALIAN CANNED FRUIT INDUSTRY PROSPECTS

According to press resume of the annual report of the Australian Canned Fruits Export Control Board for 1934, despite marketing difficulties in connection with Australian canned fruit early in 1934, a steady expansion of oversea marketing activities has been shown during the season under review. For the 1934 season the total quantity of canned peaches, apricots and pears exported from Australia was 923,475 cases made up as follows: Apricots, 119,466; peaches, 527,384; pears, 276,625. During the previous record export year of 1931, 798,000 cases were exported.

By far the best of Australia's oversea markets for canned fruit is Great Britain, which last season imported 100,051 cases of apricots, 469,456 cases of peaches, and 269,904 cases of pears.

In some of the fruit canning areas in Victoria heavy hailstorms during October caused damage to the peach and apricot crop, but more especially to the latter. It is also considered that the crop on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area will be quite considerably below that of last year.

The outlook for the disposal of the 1934-35 pack of Australian canned fruit is considered excellent. At the beginning of 1934 there was a large carryover of Australian canned fruits. Not only has this been cleared, but the whole of the 1934 shipments have been absorbed. With no carryover and a smaller pack in view, prospects for better prices for the 1934-35 crop seem good.

QUESTIONS ON PEA DISEASES ANSWERED IN NEW BULLETIN

The Department of Agriculture has recently issued as Farmers' Bulletin No. 1735 a pamphlet entitled "Pea Diseases and Their Control," containing descriptions of the various pea diseases, information as to their causes and recommendations for prevention and control. Among the diseases discussed are root rots, root knot, powdery mildew, wilts, and *Ascochyta* and bacterial blights, both of which are seed-borne. *Septoria* blight, anthracnose and downy mildew are three diseases that do not commonly occur. They rarely require control measures and none are recommended. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained from

the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents each.

NEW RESEARCH IN MARKETING ORGANIZED

A new program of research on the fundamental problems of marketing agricultural products, of interest to farmers, distributors and consumers, and the organization of a division of marketing research in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics have been announced by Nils A. Olsen, chief of the Bureau.

"High marketing costs and low prices which have obtained for many years emphasize need for a vigorous program of marketing research to help reduce the spread between producer and consumer," Mr. Olsen said in his announcement. "These margins indicate inefficiencies in the marketing system rather than excessive profits in distribution."

The new division will be headed by Dr. Frederick V. Waugh, who has been a member of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for eight years as executive secretary of the New England Research Council which conducts marketing research in cooperation with the Bureau.

FREIGHT MOVEMENT FORECAST

Freight car loadings in the first quarter of 1935 will be about six-tenths of 1 per cent above loadings in the same quarter in 1934, according to estimates just compiled by the Regional Shippers' Advisory Boards.

Of the 29 commodities covered in the forecast, it is estimated that 19 will show an increase. Among the 10 commodities in which decreases are estimated, canned goods loadings are estimated to drop off 3.8 per cent.

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